
B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, June 20th, will

place on sale LADIES' SILK

Of Black India Silk, Corded

Bayadere effects, - \$3.25

Of Fancy Colored \$4.90

Also a number of Silk Dress

\$7.50 and \$10.25

Waists, reduced to

WAISTS,

THE FOOD THE ARMY EATS.

ENOUGH AND IN SUFFICIENT VARIETY IF PROPERLY TREATED.

Washington, June 18 (Special).-Numerous complaints published about the failure of the United States Government to supply the soldiers with proper and sufficient food are attracting universal attention, and the truth concerning this matter should be widely published in order to relieve anxious friends and at the same time counteract injurious influences that may be exerted by such misstatements.

It was because of these complaints that Mrs Louise E. Hogan, a member of the American Public Health Association, determined to investigate the subject thoroughly, and through the courtesy of Secretary Alger, Surgeon-General Sternberg, Commissary-General Eagan and Major-General Graham, commanding officer of the Second Army Corps at Camp Alger, received every facility to find out the truth. As a resuit of her investigation she said to-day;

"I have not completed my study of camp cooking drawing of rations and proper balancing of dictaries, but I have gone far enough to discover, first, that there is more than a sufficient quantity of food supplied by the Government for every man; second, that the constituents of food required for properly year are present in the Army ration, as allowed, as may be seen by any one who has opportunity to examine the Issue and Conversion Table' published by the Government for this purpose; third, that were the rations drawn properly, with a due regard to season and a scientific understanding of physical requirements, there would be no room for complaint on the score of monotony, and fourth, that if who understood how to handle food properly in camp and how to prepare appetizing meals with skill, as might be done with proper teaching from a much more meagre supply of food than that given by the Government, there would be absolutely no reason for complaint.

me personally his concern in regard to having | ach." soldiers' food properly balanced, and both he and Commissary-General Eagan have invited the closest scrutiny. This is a direct refutation of Poulteney Bigelow's questioning assertion, 'Is earnest men are looking after their interests

"Secretary Wilson told me that in his opinion there is not the slightest reason to fear the hot weather in Cuba and elsewhere if the food be properly prepared and correctly proportioned, and he is greatly interested in the effort to accomplish this end. Commissary-General Eagan skilled Army cooks, one for each company, and he has just sent to Congress a resolution, based on a convincing presentation of facts as they exist now, in which he clearly points out that the chief trouble in regard to food is due to the want of experienced cooks in the Army, and asks that Congress make special provision for enlisting professional cooks and bakers for each

"The food furnished the Army by the Government is of the very best quality, but when it is not properly cooked and served it is naturally rejected by the soldier. The commissary service te undoubtedly doing its best under the circumstances, and every complaint concerning its work, from whatever source, is carefully inves-

Commissary Department, and even this was but true of five regiments, is it not likely to be so of others?

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

"The keynote of the whole difficulty lies in the fact that the facilities for transportation are issuisfactory and the instructions that should be true overy commanding of the covery commanding to the covery cover and the covery commanding to the covery cover and the covery commanding to the covery cover and the cover c "I have seen during the last week the food supplied to five different regiments at Camp Alger; I have tasted some of the food when

given to every commanding officer of a company in regard to the drawing of rations are either not sufficiently clear or they are not given at all. These instructions should be given in some quick, effective and comprehensive way, as soon as possible, in order to place the men in a position to help themselves. It is not to the discredit of these commanding officers that they do not know just what to do. It is unreasonable to expect them to know. By study and experience only can such knowledge be gained. There are certainly not enough experienced commissaries in the Regular Army upon whom to call for such work in the volunteer army, and even were they available it is hardly likely that they would understand the scientific side of the question of correctly proportioning the rations for hot weather.

"What, then, can be done at once, in the most effective way, to meet this condition? It is to meet this problem that I am receiving every possible facility from every division in the War Department upon which I have occasion to call, and yet the public is being led to be-Heve by careless editors and still more careless correspondents that the United States Government is taking no care of its soldiers beyond what is absolutely necessary to keep them alive. Even now there appears to be a satisfactory way out of the difficulties arising from lack of experience, of which there will be more

even to-day, with no change in existing regulations, but simply by understanding the subject in all its bearings, with proper assistance. any one could draw on the Regular Army ration and offer a pleasing variety of food for every day. There need be no constant recurrence of salt pork and hardtack with a proper

knowledge in regard to drawing rations.

"Consider for a moment the varieties of food allowed for the troops, that may all be had for the asking, if care be taken to keep within the percentages allowed. Where cooking is practicable, there may be had beef, mutton, fresh, dried or pickled fish, pork and bacon; soft or hard bread, flour, cornmeal, baking powder, beans, peas, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, canned tomatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots, turnips, squash, coffee, green or roasted;

rots, turnips, squash, coffee, green or roasted; tea, green or black; molasses, sugar, syrup, vinegar, salt and black pepper. Certainly the question or balanced rations for camp cookery in the Army will be seen, from the above, to be one only of application of science to practice, for ample opportunity is given for experiments by the above list.

"Any good housekeeper or cook who understands household science will see at a glance the possibilities of a food supply such as is given. The study of the application of these principles to camp cookery is all that is necessary to resolve the question at once to practical use, and this is being done quickly in order to relieve, if possible, those who are unjustly expected to produce results that are impossible as matters stand to-day.

"When proper cooks are employed to cook the food, when core

When proper cooks are employed to cook the

complaints that are so constantly pouring in. While the Government officials feel justly that they are not at fault, they are still endeavoring vigorously to remedy conditions that are now directly traceable to inefficiency upon the part of the men themselves, and sometimes to the American habit of wastefulness.

THE FACTS ABOUT ONE CASE.

"I have had occasion to know this to be true. papers it was asserted that the soldiers had gone without food from 6 at night until noon next day, when travelling from a certain point to Camp Alger. I investigated this complaint personally, and found that the boys were enthusiastic when they started, not hungry, and when they received their rations they threw the bread away, inscribed some of the loaves with their names and gave them to the girls at the station, and in other ways showed no care at all for the food which was to supply them next all for the food which was to supply them next morning. As may be imagined, when morning came there was a hungry set of boys, with no food available, yet it was not the fault of the "This is only one of many instances that I

have taken pains to investigate. The distress occasioned by reports of insufficient and improper food is needless, and this fact might well be considered by careless news editors of reputable papers before allowing their columns to be filled by energetic reporters and complain-ing volunteers with unauthenticated matter upon so vital a question. It is absurd to sup-pose, as one well-known journal intimates, that the United States Government cares nothing for the physical condition of its men, when it depends upon the integrity of this physical condition of the Army as a unit for success, and the world at large may well reassure itself upon the question of the soldiers' food supply, for it is rapidly being placed upon a most satisfactory basis by experienced men, and the causes that have so far given rise to complaint have been only the ordinary exigencies of the case, such as might possibly occur in the moving of even a well-regulated household establishment of large proportions, if untrained service had to be depended upon. These troubles are only temporary, and certainly no true soldier would like to have his patriotism called into question by openly giving warrant to complaints of minor difficulties that are so quickly remedied. Had our Government followed the brilliant example of Napoleon, who at one time employed the best chefs of Paris for his army, we might probably have been spared much anxiety upon this subject. It has, however, been a fruitful source of texample for one class of fournalists and we have the physical condition of its men, when it de ject. It has, however, been a fruitful source of revenue for one class of journalists, and we have again had conclusive evidence of the fact that a man's heart is to be reached through his stom-

NUMBERS IN WAR.

THE DISADVANTAGE OF LARGE ARMIES FROM AN AUSTRIAN OFFICER'S STANDPOINT.

"Figures and War," the latest technical book carefully, and it behooves the men themselves to about armies, their contingents, their losses and about armies, their contingents, their losses and their expenses, has been published by Otto Berndi, a brevet-captain attached to the Military Staff of the Austrian Empire. At this moment, when an American army is invading Cuba, it may be interesting to compare its small proportions with the immense figures recorded in Captain Berndt's

> The losses through sickness in war times are great, even in temperate climates. During the Crimean War, when the Angle-France-Sardinian forces reached the total of 428,000 men, there were 362,000 sick, 69,200 of whom died. Only 6,200 soldiers France and Germany, cost the largest number of 609 were in the hospitals, and out of a total number pitals only \$8,000 were there on account of wounds German soldlers sick or wounded amounted to

The figures will be still increased in battles of the future, which, according to the Austrian military writer, will have a longer duration. The Schleswig-Holstein War closed the period of short and decisive battles. It may seem strange at first sight, especially when it is considered that means of destruction are more powerful now, having been constantly improved. The perfection

lege of a trade which, after an, is not congeniar to peaceful citizens.

The Austrian military writer has not given his ideas about naval wars, but it is provable that he considers the latter somewhat as he does the wars on land. This was to be expected from an Aus-trian officer who remembers how his countryman, Admiral Tegethoff, ran down and destroyed with his wooden vessel the Italian armorelad at the battle of Lissa, in 1853.

GUNS USED BY SOLDIERS.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE KRAG JORGENSEN AND THE LEE.

Since 1890 the regulation rifle of the United States Army, supplanting the former weapon, the Spring-field rifle, has been the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle. It was adopted upon the recommendation of a board composed of Lieutenant-Colonels R. H. Hull and J. P. Farley, Major H. D. Freeman and Captains S. E. Blount and George S. Anderson. The result of one of the tests in competition with

Schofield, the general commanding the Army, the Krag-Jorgensen was adopted. It has a magazine chamber for five cartridges, which can be dropped by the simple pull of a bolt. It is possible to load single cartridges, and fire one after another, rerving those in the magazine for time of need, when the five shots can be fired without pausing to reload. The cartridges are of an alloy of tin and lead in a steel case. In passing through flesh and bone, or any solid substance, they make explode, so that a man shot in the intestines or brain is practically blown to pieces. The reaso only a small wound, but in semi-fluid matter they

brain is practically blown to pieces. The reason only a small wound, but in semi-fluid matter they for this property of the builets has never been satisfactorily explained.

The gun the marines are armed with is the Leeriffe, a magazine gun, with a culibre of 0.236 inches. Its range for point-blank firing is between six hundred and seven hundred yards. Smokeless powder is used with it, and a hardened lead builet, which has a copper facket plated with in. The gun has a magazine for five cartridges, which are put in at once, being fastened together with a metal clip. The gun can be used for firing and reloading after each shot, or the five shots can be fired in quick succession, and the gun reloaded with five more while it is at the shoulder. The chief advantage claimed for it is that the cartridge chamber can be opened by a straight pull and without turning up the gun. The gun without the bayonet is almost four feet long, and weighs eight pounds and six ounces. The bayonet aids about eight inches to the length and a pound to the weight. The cartridge is about three taches long, and 180 rounds weigh eight pounds six ounces. The Mauser rifle, which the Spanish troops are mainly armed with, is of much the same construction as the Lee, but it is declared that its effective range is a little greater. It has the cartridges inserted in clips of five, and single ones cannot be used. The Mauser has an "up-turn" and "backpull" for reloading the cartridge chamber.

Albany, June 18.-Attorney-General Hancock has denied the application of Lafayette 6. Deming asking him to begin an action against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New-York City, to restrain it from collecting increased assess when proper cooks are employed to cook the food, when commanding officers are instructed rationally how best to meet the dietetic needs of soldiers in their charge, from a scientific as well as from a practical point of view, and when varied menus that are practicable are placed in the hands of every cook employed, then and then only can we hope to stop by results the A WHALER'S WILL.

THE CURIOUS LEGAL DOCUMENT DEVISED BY CAPTAIN GARDNER, OF NANTUCKET. Nantucket, Mass., June 18.-Dulness now prevails

ave steered to summer quarters, and the bluefish Hotel and boarding-house keepers, liverytalk of the Spanish gunboats that did not come, but, all the same, frightened those who have been accustomed to pass the summer at the seashore. for a hundred years ago Philadelphia and Boston were the chief scaports of America and Nantucket was the third. Then the ambition of every boy As good evidence of this as could reasonable.

A notable old whaling master was Captain Midemanded is the fact that Democratic Congress.

cajah Colesworthy, who died in this place thirty-odd years ago. At his death there was in his garret a little old hair trunk, on the top of which were brass halls driven to represent the letters O. G., the initials of Captain Obed Gardner, who married Captain Colesworthy's sister. In it were odds and ends of age-stained papers, one of which was the will of Captain Colesworthy's coles of the resolution. Senators who are opposition and innertation and threatening to fillbuster against it, and imploring them to modify their opposition and not to attempt to obstruct the passage of the resolution. Senator Walte, of Call-It was in the words following:

It was in the words following:

1. Obed Gardner, master mariner, now livin at Sconset write down this will.

1. Them, I have cruised with my wife, Huldy Jane since 1811. We signed articles in town before the preacher on Independence Day. I want her and my oldest boy Johnam to be captain and mate in oringin to port whitever I have and to see that every one of the crew gets the lay as writ down on this paper. I put mother in command. I know sheel be captain any way, for six months after we started on our life crisse I found out that I was mate and she was master. I don't mean that she ever multinled, but I no that whenever we didn't agree she always manoavered to winward. May be it is all right for she could sail closer to wind than could and could manage the crew of young ones hat she had as much to do with shippin as I didners was any trouble. I no that when she and

The result of one of the tests in compensation of the weapons follows:

For accurate aim the Lee showed 49 shots in two minutes, the Kran-Jorgensen 22, the Springfield No. 1 36 and the Springfield No. 2 25. In the firing at week, and brokers are of opinion that the sales equalled the production. Regular goods were in demand, but few of them were sold at 2 cents, as and Springfield No. 2, 17 shots.

Upon the result of the tests, approved by General

Upon the result of the tests, approved by General

There has been a fair business in the cleth market during the week, and brokers are of opinion that the sales equalled the production. Regular goods were in demand, but few of them were sold at 2 cents, as an anufacturers are inclined to hold off for better prices. Narrow odds for printers' uses were sold finely and some mills have contracted ahead feedly and some mills have contracted ahead. freely, and some mills have contracted ahead well into the fall months. Some of the customers of the mills have expressed a feeling that trad-is going to be better after July, and many de liveries were booked beyond that time. Some printers acknowledge that they will want more goods after the cleaning-up season is ended, the latter part of this month. Dissatisfaction with latter part of this month. Dissatisfaction with the condition of trade has been expressed by one or two members of the Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association, but, as a rule, the mill men propose to keep the mills running without further comment, and take the chances that trade offers without considering artificial stimulants in the way of reductions or curtailments. The demand for buntings has failen off considerably, but there has been a slight increase in the inquiry for certain lines of summer goods.

A cab moving rapidly down Fifth-ave, at

tention of Policeman Hawley, of the West driver, when on the back of the cab he saw an elderly man elinging to the springs and in danger of being joited off. Hawley stopped the cab, of being joited off. Hawley stopped the cab, which contained a young woman whom the elderly man accused of having robbed him. At the West Thirtieth-st station the woman said she was Fannie Rola, twenty years old, of No. 227 West Twenty-ninth-st. The man said he was Thomas Simpson, an insurance broker, of Denver, Co. He said the woman had accessed him on Fifth-ave, and that she had stolen \$75 from him. The young woman was held pending an examination in the West Side Court before Magistrate Kudlich.

JUNE WEATHER.

From The Atlanta Constitution. De fiel' des pa'ch up brown en dry-De tree toad, he complainin'; De sun, he sweat so in de sky Dat some folks say hit rainin'.

De lizard thoe de fence rail peep-De 'gator on de log asleep,— He roll off in de river! Hit des so hot in ev'ry spot You see de heat a-twinklin'; Miss Mary, whar dat wat'rin'pot? Xo' roses needin' sprinklin'.

A DISTRACTED MINORITY.

PLIGHT OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, June 18.—Public attention has been so much occupied recently with war news and war rumors that the distracted and unhappy condition of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives has almost escaped notice. The matter has now become so serious, however, that it deserves at least passing mention. Four months ago the Democratic leaders were at the head of an aggressive and condent body of followers, not one of whom would have been willing to pay even the smallest premium to be insured against party defeat at the November elections. On the contrary, they felt absolutely certain that a Demo-eratic majority would control the next House of Representatives, and many Republicans privately agreed with them. To-day all is changed. The Republicans are confident and the Democrats are As good evidence of this as could reasonably be

men who have been renominated or who desire to be renominated and re-elected are already bepassage of the resolution. Senator White, of California, is understood to be one of the men to whom the most urgent and earnest appeals are being made. It is strongly represented to him that as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee his active opposition to the Hawaiian resolution assumes an official character of which no protest or disclaimer by himself can divest it, and that if persisted in it will endanger if not ruin the prospects of a number of Democratic candidates for Congress next fall. This and other similar arguments, it is understood, have been addressed to Senator White by Democratic Congressmen who voted for as well as by some who voted

HOUSE DEMOCRATS TO HOLD A CAUCUS.

crats of the House will probably be held Monday night. A request for a call has been circulated by Mr. Balley, of Texas, has been signed sufficiently, and will be placed with Chairman Richardson. The duty to calcula will be head to bonder the court of making caucus action on public questions binding her lay on all members. Since the war Democratic caucus of that action has been advisory rather than mandatory, it until and members have been permitted to take part (y again) and left free to vote at their discretion regardless se with

NATIONAL GOOD CITIZENS LEAGUE. so, it was masterly warmin to our haldes. The he poiled this paper out of his pea jacket and signed it and said it was his will and he ast us to sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one sign it as witnesses, we done so then he ast one so that it as witnesses. We done so, then he ast one so this in the will was never presented in court for probate. Before Captain Gariner died the course of events made it unnecessary. "Relindy's" husband was drowned by the upsetting of his dory on Miacomet Rip, off the south shore of the island. A few years after the family was astonished by the aperatuce of "Ezry." He had greatly prospered in than Captain Obed. There was a love feast. The officers of the league are Major (Forthum, and had come to Nantucket to visit the family. Nobody was more delighted to see him than Captain Obed. There was a love feast. The black eye that "Ezry" had given him was not referred to. In the mean time the "old Nancy Rocket and Captain Obed. There was a love feast. The officers of the league are Major (Gestre A. Hillon, of California, president; the Roy, Dr. J. P. Duffy, of Pennsylvania, corresponding secretary, and S. T. Nicholson, of Washington, general secretary.

A NOVEL LAND CASE ARGUED.

Washington, June 18.-A case presenting some novel and interesting features has been argued before Commissioner Hermann, of the General Land office. It involves the ownership of lands sur-rounding Lake Maiheur, in Oregon, and hinges on The French-Glenn Live Stock Company is the ap-The French-Genn Live Stock Company is the appellant, and claims, under the surveys of 1877 and laws of Oregon, possession of the land to the edge of the lake. Since that year the water has subsided, and this company claims the vacant land as a ripartan right. A large number of settlers investiged entries for this land in the local offlees of the department, and the question is as to the title of the land exposed by evaporation between 1877 and 1895.

BRITISH NAVAL MANGUVRES ABANDONED. young men, but wofully lacking in equipments.

MUCH COMMENT CAUSED BY THE ADMIRALTY'S DECISION.

Britain will not hold her usual annual naval manacuvres this year, and there is much speculation as to the reason. In some quarters it is said it is due to lack of coal, owing to the Weish strike, but in others it is believed that important occurrences are in sight.

The officials of the Admiralty decline to give their

AN IMPERIAL YACHT RACE.

Berlin, June 18.-A yacht race has been arranged between the Empress of Germany and her eister-in-law, Princess Henry of Prussia, who will be on board the Iduna, formerly the American schooner yacht Yampa, against Emperor William, who wil be on board his new yacht Meteor. The contes will occur within a fortnight near Hommelmark.

MUST SERVE IN THE ARMY OR GO. Berlin, June 18.-A new decree has been issued Germany to military service. The rules heretofor governing the cases of Americans are not changed, governing the cases of Americans are not changed, but a more strict enforcement of them has been ordered. The United States Embassy is now deal-ing with a number of cases arising from the de-cree, notably the case of an American at Stettin, whose sons were born in America, but who married and settled here. They are now told to return to America or serve in the army.

POR ANTI-AMERICAN TARIFFS. Berlin, June 18.-The Industrial Federation has

American bicycles, which have hitherto been classed thus raising the duty on them from 2 or 3 marks thus raising the duty of them from 2 or 8 marks, or 20 to 40 marks, or 10 per cent ad valorem. The Socialist party, which has thus far condemned high duties on American goods, is now, through its organ, the "Neue Zeit," advocating a European tariff league against the United States, with the view of killing American competition. The papers are widely quoting the "Zeit's" remarks. B. Altman & Co.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR TRIMMED MILLINERY DE-PARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR, A DESIRABLE SELECTION OF MIDSUMMER STYLES IN GARDEN HATS, LEGHORNS, SAILORS AND TOQUES, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

AND WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, JUNE 20th, THE "RETROUSSÉ" HAT, THEIR LATEST SHAPE.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING IN

THEIR DRESSMAKING DE-

PARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR,

TAILOR-MADE SUITS OF

LINEN DUCK, PIQUE, AND

CRASH: ALSO DRESSES OF

COLORED SILK, FOULARD,

BATISTE AND GRENADINE,

FOR TRAVELLING AND

OUT-DOOR WEAR.

B. Altman & Co.

For Monday, June 20th-China Silk PARASOLS, Hemstitched, Canopy Top, Natural Sticks, Princess Tassell; White, Black and Colors, \$1.95

Also, Black Silk Sun Umbrellas, 24-inch, with handles of Horn, Ivory, Pearl and Sterling Silver, -

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday, June 20th, will offer a limited quantity of Cotton Dresses, of Mousseline, Dimity, Figured or Plain Organdie and Printed Muslin, heretofore \$45.00 to \$85.00, at the following prices: \$29, \$38 and \$55.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

CORSET, and particularly those made of Tulle, Linen, Batiste and Taffeta, which are specially designed for wear dur-

B. Altman & Co.

Direct attention to the FASSO

ing the Summer months. Also The Rejane Ribbon Bodice and the Straight Front Ribbon Corset, in delicate shades.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

TOPICS IN CALIFORNIA

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FOR MA-NILA-WORDEN'S SENTENCE-THE THEATRE-STOCKS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. San Francisco, Cal., June 17.—War excitement once more rose to fever heat this week when the second expedition for Manila sailed. Thirty-five hundred troops, under the command of Brigadier-General F. V. Greene, sailed on the steamships China, Colon, Zealandia and Senator. The departure of these soldiers was not marked by such scenes as were witnessed were no local troops, but the streets were crowded when the regiments marched to the boats, and a rousing farewell was given to the

quarters on the steamers were far more com-fortable than those provided for the first party. Every effort is being made to rush preparations for the sailing of the third Manila expedition, which, it is expected, will be ready to start next Wednesday. Five ships will carry over four thousand troops, who will probably under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Charles King. Whether General Merritt will sail with this third party is still uncertain, but many think that he will go, and thus leave General Otis in command here. Among the troops that are almost sure to sail next week are the 13th Minnesota, the 7th California, the 51st Iowa, two Idaho battalions, a Wyoming battalion and three hundred recruits for the 1st California Regiment.

A noteworthy military event of the week was the arrival of the 1st Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers, under Colonel William C. Smith, a veteran of the Confederate Army. In the regiment are sons of many famous men who fought on both sides in the War of the Rebellion. They gave the old refel yell, never before heard from troops in California, and they received the same warm welcome that has been given to all the volunteers. They are a ine body of

It has been decided not to abandon Camp Merritt, but to use it as a receiving ground during the fitting out of the Manila expeditions. Complaints about the bad condition of the Presidio will probably result in the introduction of water and sewerage.

In the Santa Ana company, which has arrived to recruit the 7th California Regiment, is an American-born Chinese named Ong Tow. When he applied to the recruiting sergeant the latter thought the Mongolian was indulging in a joke, but when Ong Tow proved he was a citizen and a voter the sergeant had to accept him. Ong Tow voted for McKinley, and said he could not see why he should not fight for the Presi-

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the California delegation in Congress to try to induce Congress to pass a law which will give to United States officers the same control of sailing vessels carrying passengers that they now have over passenger steamers. The rush to the Klondike last season stimulated sending out unseaworthy vessels. Two were lost with many lives, and several had narrow escapes last season, but the Government officers at San Francisco were powerless to prevent the sailing of old vessels, which would be nothing else than death traps in a storm. Fortunately, there were no severe storms last year in the height of the Klondike rush, so that the record of disaster and death was not so large as expected. Seattle is now sending out many small sidewheel steamers for navigation on the Yukon, and these vessels are having great difficulty in making their way to St. Michaels. They should have been carried on the decks of larger steamers, as it is taking

Judge Beichy decided that the surety com-pany's contention that the city officials had not properly counted the cash, as the law directs, did not hold, as such a law was for the protec-tion of the public and not of the bondsmen of an officer. This is said to be the heaviest bond ever paid in this country by any surety com-

After nearly four years of trials, appeals and fluence was brought by Worden's mother and other relatives in Syracuse, N. Y., to secure a commutation of the sentence. Grover Cleveland, then President, sent an appeal to Governor Budd. All pleas urged mercy because of the unbalanced mind of Worden, several of whose blood relations had been insane and others mentally irresponsible. The case excited great interest here because of the atrocity of the act, and the insolence of the criminal, who appeared to feel no remorse for his act.

Stricter requirements in English have been adopted by the University of California faculty. Stricter requirements in Legism have been adopted by the University of California faculty. Hereafter graduates from high schools and other accredited institutions must pass not only in English studies, but their use of English and power of diction in other branches will be taken into account.

The Frawley company reappeared at the Co-The Frawley company reappeared at the Columbia this week with Madeline Bouton, Fanchon Campbell, Edward M. Bell, Theodore Roberts, Samuel Roberts and others in the cast. The opening play was "Number Nine," one of Daly's adaptations from the German. The critics praised it, but they admit that the new Frawley company is not so strong as the old one, which was so long a local favorite.

Stocks have been dull this week except Sugar Stocks have been dull this week except Sugar-ecurities, which have had lively fluctuations. Hawaiian Commercial ran up to 26 on Wednes-day, but fell off two points before the day ended. It closed at 24%, Hutchinson Planta-tion was 50 bid, and 50% asked. Spring Valley sold at 90%. All the other stocks were dull.

LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS. The Sheriff has received a writ of replevin

against Adolph Peabody, wholesale diamond dealer, at Nos. 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, who went dealer, at Nos. 37 and 39 Maiden Lane, who went to Europe on May 5, for \$2,328, from Hays, Greenbaum & Hershield, in favor of Joseph Frankel's Sons, to recover thirty-one brilliants and four sapphires, which he purchased from them. It was supposed that the sems had been deposited in a safe deposit vault in the name of Geza Groak, who claims an interest in the property. The Sheriff opened the box in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, but the box was found to be empty. At Mr. Peabody's office it was said yesterday that no word had been received from him, and affairs remained in statu quo.

Cornelius F. Collins has been appointed ceiver in supplementary proceedings for Le Roy Davidson, broker, of No. 41 Wall-st, by Judge Fitssimons, of the City Court, on the application of Joseph Cohn Mr. Davidson is directed to turn over to the receiver a case of wine which in his examination he testified he owned.

J. Park Henderson has been appointed receiver In supplementary proceedings for Joseph Brentint, liquor dealer, formerly of No. 228 Thompson-st., by Judge Fitzsimons, of the City Court, on the application of M. B. Mosso & Co., judgment creditors. Mr. Brentini gave up the store several months

BOXMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

Detroit, June 18-Chicago will be the next meeting place of the Western Paper Box Makers' Association, in January next. The following officers were elected yesterday: President, W. E. Ritchie, Chicago; vice-president, W. P. Holliday, Detrolt; secretary, R. H. Crane, Cincinnati; treasurer, Edward Schultz, Chicago; executive committee, H. D. Smith, Cincinnati; Fred Davenport, Cincinnati, and William Kennedy, Cleveland.

Three directors were elected to co-operate with the Eastern Association of Box Makers. They are Fred Davenport and H. M. Wrigley, of Cincinnati, and John R. Holman, of St. Louis. ng place of the Western Paper Box Makers' As-

NEW CORPORATIONS IN THIS STATE. Albany, June 18.-The following companies have filed certificates of incorporation with the Secre-

tary of State:
Yonkers and New-Jersey Ferry Company, te

St. Michaels. They should have been carried on the decks of larger steamers, as it is taking great risks to venture into stormy Northern seas with flat-bottomed craft.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland has paid the \$100,000 bond which it gave to insure the city against loss through ex-Treasurer Widber. A test case was made, and